



# MASSACHUSETTS

## Massachusetts Coalition of Battered Women Service Groups

### Contact Information

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### Coalition Type

Domestic violence

### Year Formed

1978

### Year Incorporated

1978

### Staff

10 full-time-equivalent staff members

### Fiscal Year

July 1995 - June 1996

## Massachusetts Coalition of Rape Crisis Services

### Contact Information

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### Coalition Type

Sexual assault

### Year Formed

1985

### Year Incorporated

1986

### Staff

1 full-time-equivalent staff member

### Fiscal Year

January 1995 - December 1995

## Massachusetts Coalition of Battered Women Service Groups

### Member Programs and Services

In Massachusetts there were 38 domestic violence programs in operation during fiscal year 1995-96, 32 of which were members of the Massachusetts Coalition of Battered Women Service Groups. Of the 32 member programs, 31 responded to this inventory. Most programs offer the majority of inventoried services, and one notable aspect of the member programs is the wide variety of noninventoried services they offered (denoted as "other services" in exhibit 1).

About one-third of the domestic violence member programs offer services to Spanish-speaking communities. A few programs have special components for substance abusing battered women, the physically disabled, and the hearing impaired. Other special populations include lesbian batterers and survivors, teen boys and girls, children, rape and incest survivors, women in emotional distress, women needing legal assistance, and cultural minorities such as Cape Verdean/Portuguese, Asians, Haitians, Cambodians, and women who have immigrant or refugee status.

**Exhibit 1. Number of coalition member programs (N=31)  
offering various domestic violence services**

<b>Number of programs</b>	<b><u>Service</u></b>
30	Independently run domestic violence hotline
22	On-site shelter for abused women and their children
29	Support group for women
31	Legal advocacy program
16	Medical advocacy program
21	Specific support program for sheltered children
17	Services for non-sheltered children
26	Education programs in elementary schools or high schools
21	Education programs in colleges or universities
30	Community education/speakers bureau
28	Training for professionals (e.g., police, court personnel, social workers)
7	Transitional/second-stage housing
7	Treatment/rehabilitation program for batterers
16	Other services ( <i>information and referral, individual counseling for nonsheltered women, safe homes, visitation center, divorce workshop, women and men in transition, survival skills training, economic development and job placement, housing advocacy, English as second language for Asians, bilingual services, outreach/followup program for those who have placed restraining orders against their abusers, 24-hour emergency response program, crisis intervention for day care centers, child care, food pantry, kosher kitchen, teen-to-teen hotline, adolescent batterers' program, drama programs for teenagers</i> )

Of the 31 member programs of the Massachusetts Coalition of Battered Women Service Groups that responded to this inventory, 13 identify themselves as dual programs that offer sexual assault services in conjunction with their domestic violence services. Though they offer both types of services, most of these dual programs dedicate between 65 and 70 percent of their services to domestic violence. Some programs note that they dedicated as much as 90 percent or as little as 50 percent of their efforts to domestic violence.

Exhibit 2 shows the number of programs that offer various sexual assault services. All 13 programs offer one-on-one counseling. Other commonly offered services include legal advocacy, sexual assault hotlines, adult accompaniment and advocacy services, school-based prevention and risk reduction, and community education. Support groups for male victims and offenders' treatment and rehabilitation services are less common.

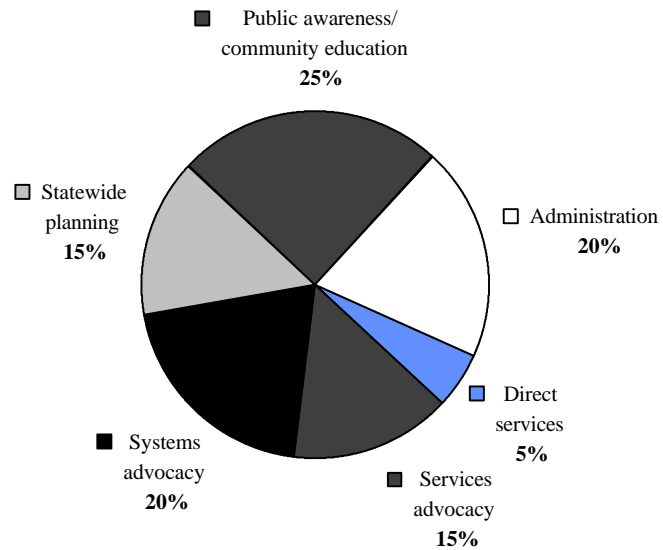
**Exhibit 2. Number of coalition member programs (N=13) offering various sexual assault services**

<u>Number of programs</u>	<u>Service</u>
11	Independently run sexual assault hotline
13	One-on-one counseling
9	Support group for adult women
6	Support group for teenage girls
2	Support group for male victims
10	Support group for adult survivors of child sexual abuse
4	Secondary support group for spouses/partners of victims
4	Secondary support group for parents of victims
11	Adult accompaniment and advocacy services
9	Child accompaniment and advocacy services
12	Legal advocacy program
9	Medical advocacy program
11	Prevention/risk reduction programs in preschool, elementary, middle, or high school
8	Education programs in colleges or universities
11	Community education/speakers bureau
10	Training for professionals (e.g., police, court personnel, social workers)
9	Technical assistance
1	Treatment/rehabilitation for sexual offenders
2	Other services ( <i>information and referral, volunteer program</i> )

## Domestic Violence Coalition Operations

In fiscal year 1995-96 this domestic violence coalition widely divided its efforts among many types of operations (figure 1). Systems advocacy and coalition administration each consumed 20 percent of the coalition's endeavors. Another 30 percent of effort went towards statewide planning and operations related to services advocacy. Public awareness/community education called for a quarter of the coalition's attention. At 5 percent, direct services received the smallest amount of coalition efforts.

**Figure 1. Percentage of effort allocated at the domestic violence coalition level among various operations**



## Special Projects of the Domestic Violence Coalition

The Massachusetts Coalition of Battered Women Service Groups managed two special projects during the 1995-96 fiscal year. Both include education and awareness initiatives targeted for the general public or at professionals whose work brings them into contact with domestic violence issues.

### Public Awareness Community Education Program

*Description:* This project was a statewide public awareness campaign.

*Purpose:* Public awareness/community education

*Funding source:* Nongovernmental funding

### Jane Doe Safety Fund

*Description:* The Jane Doe Safety Fund is an education initiative. Products of this program include training programs, focus groups and workshops to meet the educational needs of specific professional groups whose work brings them into contact with domestic violence issues. The program also promotes the public awareness of domestic violence issues through a multimedia campaign and through the production of special events, such as the annual Walk for Women's Safety, to raise funds for battered women's programs.

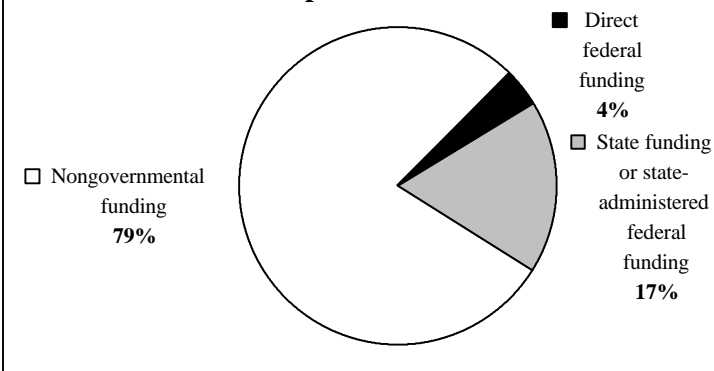
*Purpose:* Public awareness/community education

*Funding source:* Nongovernmental funding

## Domestic Violence Coalition Funding

Funding for the Massachusetts Coalition of Battered Women Service Groups falls into the highest funding quartile (\$425,001 and above) when compared to the funding of other domestic violence coalitions in this inventory. Over three-quarters of the coalition's funding was generated through nongovernmental sources (figure 2). State-administered funding contributed the next largest amount of revenue, with federal funding rounding out the final 4 percent.

**Figure 2. Funding sources and percentage of funds: Massachusetts Coalition of Battered Women Service Groups**



## Federal and State Funding

Government funding represented 21 percent of the coalition's monetary capital for fiscal year 1995-96. Most of this money was acquired through appropriated or general state funds (see exhibit 3). The coalition also received a state formula grant under the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA). The federal government directly provided additional FVPSA funding to the coalition through a state coalition grant.

<b>Exhibit 3. Sources of government funding reported by the Massachusetts Coalition of Battered Womens Service Groups</b>	
<u><b>Direct federal funding</b></u>	<u><b>State funding or state-administered federal funding</b></u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) state coalition grant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) state formula grant</li> <li>Appropriated funds or general state funds</li> </ul>

## Nongovernmental Funding Sources

Nongovernmental funding accounted for 79 percent of the domestic violence coalition's fiscal year 1995-96 budget. Foundation or corporate grants provided some of the nongovernmental funding, but other sources, such as special events, product sales, and gifts in-kind, generated over half of nongovernmental revenues. See exhibit 4 for a detailed breakdown of contribution from nongovernmental sources.

<b>Exhibit 4. Sources of nongovernmental funding* reported by the Massachusetts Coalition of Battered Women Service Groups</b>	
<b><u>Source</u></b>	<b><u>Percentage of nongovernmental funding</u></b>
Foundation or corporate grants	25%
Private donations	6%
Local program dues	4%
Other nongovernmental sources	65%

**\*Nongovernmental funding was 79% of total funding.**

## Funds Passed to Local Programs

The Massachusetts Coalition of Battered Women Service Groups passed approximately 6 percent of its fiscal year 1995-96 funds to its member programs. The funds passed to the member programs originated from the revenue accrued through nongovernmental sources. The coalition set aside 4 percent of its 1995-96 revenues for expenditures in future fiscal years. The remaining money was used to cover operating expenses associated with coalition administration.

## Massachusetts Coalition of Rape Crisis Services

### Member Programs and Services

Researchers gathered information about 22 sexual assault programs operating in the state of Massachusetts, all of which identify themselves as members of the Massachusetts Coalition of Rape Crisis Services. Coverage of services by the member programs varies, but most services are offered by at least half of the reporting programs. Exhibit 5 illustrates the number of different sexual assault services the member programs provide.

More than one-third of the programs offer services to Hispanics either through bilingual staff or through a hotline staffed by Spanish-speaking counselors. About one-quarter are able to help the hearing impaired because they have TTY phone lines or have personnel able to communicate in American Sign Language. Other special populations served include Haitians; children, teens, and the elderly; gays and lesbians; men over 16 years old; women recovering from substance abuse; survivors of rape, incest, or cult abuse; the physically disabled; and women in need of legal assistance.

**Exhibit 5. Number of coalition member programs (N=22)  
offering various sexual assault services**

<b>Number of programs</b>	<b>Service</b>
21	Independently run sexual assault hotline
22	One-on-one counseling
20	Support group for adult women
13	Support group for teenage girls
4	Support group for male victims
20	Support group for adult survivors of child sexual abuse
10	Secondary support groups for spouses/partners of victims
10	Secondary support groups for parents of victims
21	Adult accompaniment and advocacy services
13	Child accompaniment and advocacy services
21	Legal advocacy program
20	Medical advocacy program
22	Prevention/risk reduction programs in preschool, elementary, middle, or high school
19	Education programs in colleges or universities
22	Community education/speakers bureau
21	Training for professionals (e.g., police, court personnel, social workers)
17	Technical assistance
0	Treatment/rehabilitation for sexual offenders
6	Other services ( <i>community education events/projects, volunteer program, HIV testing and pre/post counseling, one-on-one counseling for partners/families, information and referral, hotline counselor training</i> )

Fifteen member programs of the Massachusetts Coalition of Rape Crisis Services are dual programs offering domestic violence services as well as sexual assault services. The dual programs typically spend 55 to 60 percent of their work on domestic violence-related issues and 40 to 45 percent on sexual assault-related issues; however, reports from some programs varied widely. For example, some dual programs report devoting as little as 29 percent to domestic violence and as much as 71 percent to sexual assault work.

The more prevalent domestic violence services offered by the sexual assault coalition member programs include legal advocacy programs, education programs in elementary and high schools, community education/speakers bureaus, and training programs for professionals. Relative to other domestic violence services offered by member programs of this coalition, transitional/second-stage housing and treatment/rehabilitation programs for batterers are the least common services. Exhibit 6 offers further detail about the types of domestic violence services offered by the sexual assault coalition member programs.

**Exhibit 6. Number of coalition member programs (N=15) offering various domestic violence services**

<b>Number of programs</b>	<b>Service</b>
12	Independently run domestic violence hotline
7	On-site shelter for abused women and their children
11	Support group for women
15	Legal advocacy program
11	Medical advocacy program
7	Specific support program for sheltered children
9	Services for non-sheltered children
15	Education programs in elementary schools or high schools
13	Education programs in colleges or universities
15	Community education/speakers bureau
15	Training for professionals (e.g., police, court personnel, social workers)
3	Transitional/second-stage housing
2	Treatment/rehabilitation program for batterers
6	Other services ( <i>referrals to local shelters, individual short-term support/counseling, safe homes, information and referral services</i> )

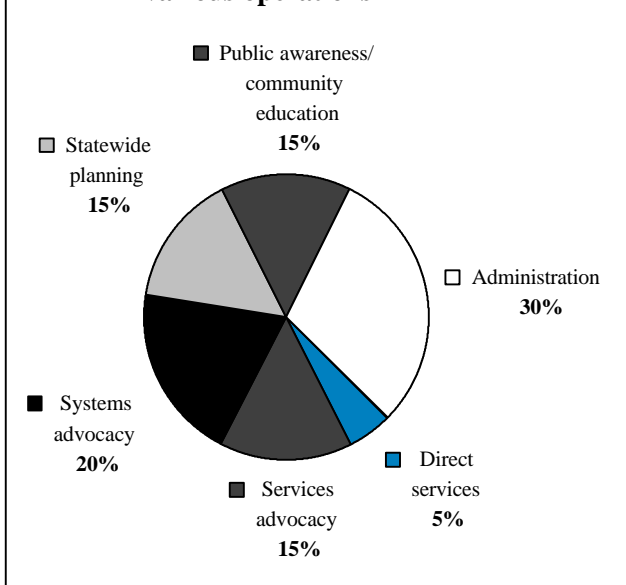
## Sexual Assault Coalition Operations

The Massachusetts Coalition of Rape Crisis Services shared its efforts among six different types of coalition operations in fiscal year 1995 (figure 3). Administration activities consumed 30 percent of the coalition's efforts, while another 45 percent was dedicated to services advocacy, statewide planning, and public awareness/ community education campaigns. Systems advocacy also received a relatively notable block of attention. Direct services represented 5 percent of the undertakings in fiscal year 1995. The coalition used all monies for the purpose of supporting the coalition, neither passing money to member programs nor retaining funds for future fiscal years.

## Special Projects of the Sexual Assault Coalition

The Massachusetts Coalition of Rape Crisis Services undertook five discrete projects during the 1995 fiscal year.

**Figure 3. Percentage of effort allocated at the sexual assault coalition level among various operations**





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**Improving Sexual Assault Examinations by Nurses**

*Description:* The coalition instituted changes in sexual assault examinations and trained nurses as examiners. The changes in examination practices resulted in stronger courtroom evidence.

*Purpose:* Systems advocacy

*Funding source:* Nongovernmental funding

**Privacy of Records**

*Description:* This project involved defense attorneys obtaining rape records and the privacy issues surrounding those records.

*Purpose:* Systems advocacy

*Funding source:* Nongovernmental funding

**Membership Campaign**

*Description:* This project was a public awareness campaign.

*Purpose:* Public awareness/community education

*Funding source:* Nongovernmental funding

**Organizational Development**

*Description:* Organizational development involved long-range planning and the development of media contacts.

*Purpose:* Administration

*Funding source:* Nongovernmental funding

**Older Women**

*Description:* The sexual assault coalition was a partner in a statewide awareness campaign concerning older women.

*Purpose:* Services advocacy

*Funding source:* Nongovernmental funding

**Sexual Assault Coalition Funding**

The coalition acquired all funding through nongovernmental sources. When compared to other sexual assault coalitions in this inventory, funding fell in the second quartile.

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## Federal and State Funding

As shown in exhibit 7, the sexual assault coalition did not receive any funds from state or federal agencies.

<b>Exhibit 7. Sources of government funding reported by the Massachusetts Coalition of Rape Crisis Services</b>	
<u>Direct federal funding</u>	<u>State funding or state-administered federal funding</u>
None	None

## Nongovernmental Funding Sources

All funding during fiscal year 1995 was from nongovernmental sources. As shown in exhibit 8, local program dues generated the largest percentage of money (73 percent). Other nongovernmental sources (i.e., the sale of training manuals and revenues from services such as training and consultation) made up 21 percent of the budget. A relatively small source of capital (5 percent) was foundation and corporate grants.

<b>Exhibit 8. Sources of nongovernmental funding* reported by Massachusetts Coalition of Rape Crisis Services</b>	
<u>Sources</u>	<u>Percentage of nongovernmental funding</u>
Foundation or corporate grants	5%
Local program dues	73%
Other nongovernmental sources	21%

\*Nongovernmental funding was 100% of total funding.

## Massachusetts State Government Agencies

Researchers identified four Massachusetts state government agencies that distributed funds for domestic violence and sexual assault programming and prevention. Please note that the coalitions in this report have provided figures for fiscal year 1995-96 and that state agencies have reported for fiscal year 1994-95.

### Massachusetts Department of Social Services, Domestic Violence and Family Support

**Fiscal year: July 1994-June 1995**

In fiscal year 1994-95 the Massachusetts Department of Social Services distributed a total \$10,558,000 in domestic violence funding. A Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) state formula grant furnished the state with \$408,000; however, the vast majority of funds was generated by the state

of Massachusetts itself. State tax revenues and/or general funds contributed \$10,150,000 to the fight against domestic violence.

Much of this funding went directly to local domestic violence programs, which received \$9,550,000. The state domestic violence coalition received \$150,000, and the FVPSA state formula grant for \$408,000 was distributed to local nonprofit/nongovernmental agencies. The Department of Social Services kept \$450,000 inhouse to support the work of domestic violence advocates within the agency itself.

**Massachusetts Committee on Criminal Justice,  
Public Safety Division**

**Fiscal year: July 1994-June 1995**

This agency was the recipient of two federal funds for domestic violence prevention and programming — a Bureau of Justice Assistance grant and a Byrne Memorial Fund grant. Together these two grants totaled \$194,000, and all funds were funneled into other government agencies. Other state government agencies received \$165,000, and local government agencies accepted \$29,000 in domestic violence funds.

**Massachusetts Victim and Witness Assistance Board,  
Office for Victim Assistance**

**Fiscal year: July 1994-June 1995**

The Office for Victim Assistance acquired \$567,000 in domestic violence funds and \$310,000 in sexual assault funds. The money for both of these causes came by way of the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA).

This agency redistributed all funds to local government agencies and to local nonprofit agencies. Local government agencies garnered \$19,000 to combat domestic violence and \$29,000 for sexual assault programming. Local nonprofit agencies received \$548,000 from the Office for Victim Assistance for domestic violence and \$281,000 for sexual assault.

**Massachusetts Department of Public Health,  
Violence Against Women's Programs,  
Women's Health Unit**

**Fiscal year: July 1994-June 1995**

The Massachusetts Department of Public Health issued \$1,665,000 in sexual assault funding to local sexual assault programs. The bulk of sexual assault funding came from \$1,280,000 in state tax revenues and/or general funds. A federal Preventive Health Block Grant for \$381,000 supplemented the Department of Health's pool of sexual assault funding. All funds were distributed to local sexual assault programs.

Department of Public Health, Division of Prevention and Women's Health Unit representatives remarked on their survey that although they do not provide funding to domestic violence programs, they do provide various public health functions, such as surveillance and training for health care and elder care providers. The agency functions as a technical assistance resource to local domestic violence coalitions and roundtables as well as staffs and/or participates in various committees on domestic violence. Additionally, the Department of Public Health maintains a data base of sexual assault incidence reports and demographic data of women receiving services by funded rape crisis centers.

This agency reports it has also successfully integrated specific content issues, such as rape and domestic violence, within the basic public health service delivery system. In the prevention arena, the agency facilitates an interagency violence networking group that addresses various forms of violence including rape, sexual assault, and domestic violence. The networking group includes representatives from

education, public safety, public health, the District Attorney's office, the Attorney General's office, as well as other professionals such as judges.

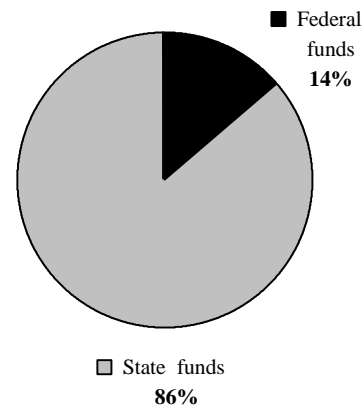
### Federal and State Funding Reported by Massachusetts State Government Agencies

Figure 4 shows that state-generated money provided 86 percent of the domestic violence and sexual assault funds that flowed through the four state agencies in fiscal year 1994-95. Federal funds represented a relatively small percentage of funding when compared to state funds. Exhibit 9 outlines the federal and state funding totals for the reporting Massachusetts state agencies.

**Exhibit 9. Federal and state funding totals reported by Massachusetts state agencies**

Federal	\$1,860,000
State	\$11,430,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$13,290,000</b>

**Figure 4. Percentage of federal and state funds for domestic violence and sexual assault services and prevention administered by Massachusetts state agencies**



Funds generated by the state totaled \$11,430,000, and originated as state tax revenues/general fund. Federal funding came from several sources. Funding made possible through the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) was the largest federal contribution (\$877,000), with the next largest contribution being a \$408,000 state formula grant through the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) (see exhibit 10). A Preventive Health Block Grant for \$381,000 added to the federal funding totals, as did funds from the Bureau of Justice Assistance and a Byrne Memorial Fund grant.

**Exhibit 10. Sources of government funding reported by Massachusetts state agencies**

<u>Federal funds</u>	<u>State funds</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) state formula grant - \$408,000</li> <li>Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) - \$877,000</li> <li>Preventive Health Block Grant - \$381,000</li> <li>Bureau of Justice Assistance funds and Byrne Memorial Fund grant - \$194,000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tax revenues/general fund - \$11,430,000</li> </ul>

The Massachusetts Department of Social Services was responsible for the distribution of the vast majority of domestic violence funding. In all, it distributed over \$10 million in state funds for the prevention of domestic violence. Two other state agencies supplied \$761,000 of domestic violence funding, all of which was federal money (figure 5).

Two state agencies administered funds for sexual assault planning, prevention, and victim support services. The Department of Public Health, Women's Health Unit dispensed over \$1.6 million in federal and state funds, and the Office of Victims Assistance issued \$310,000 in federal money.

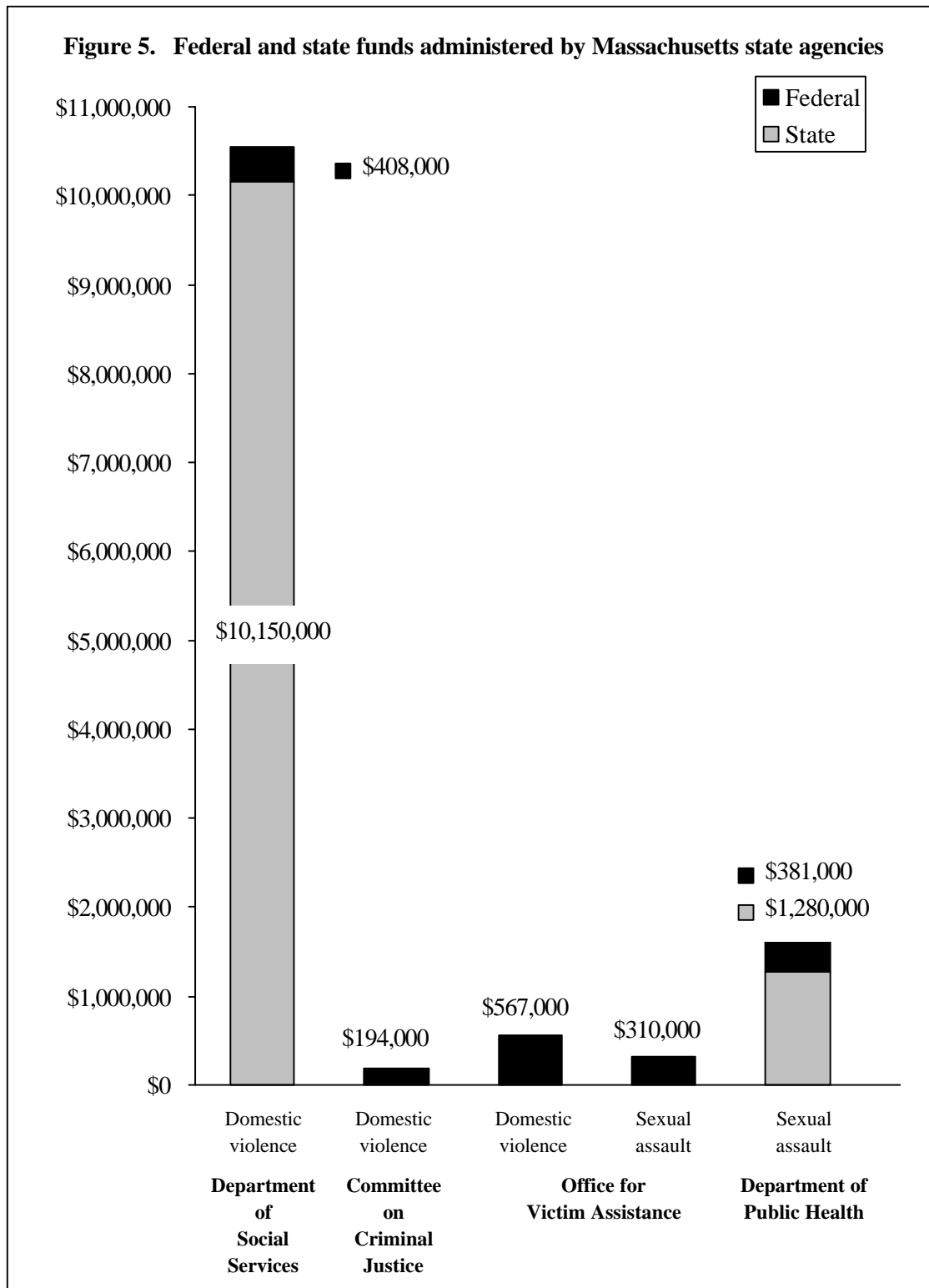
## **Distribution of State-Administered Funds**

By far, local domestic violence and sexual assault coalition member programs were the greatest beneficiaries of state administered funding (figure 6). Local domestic violence programs received over \$9 million, all of which came from the Department of Social Services. Local sexual assault member programs received all of the Department of Public Health's \$1.6 in sexual assault funding.

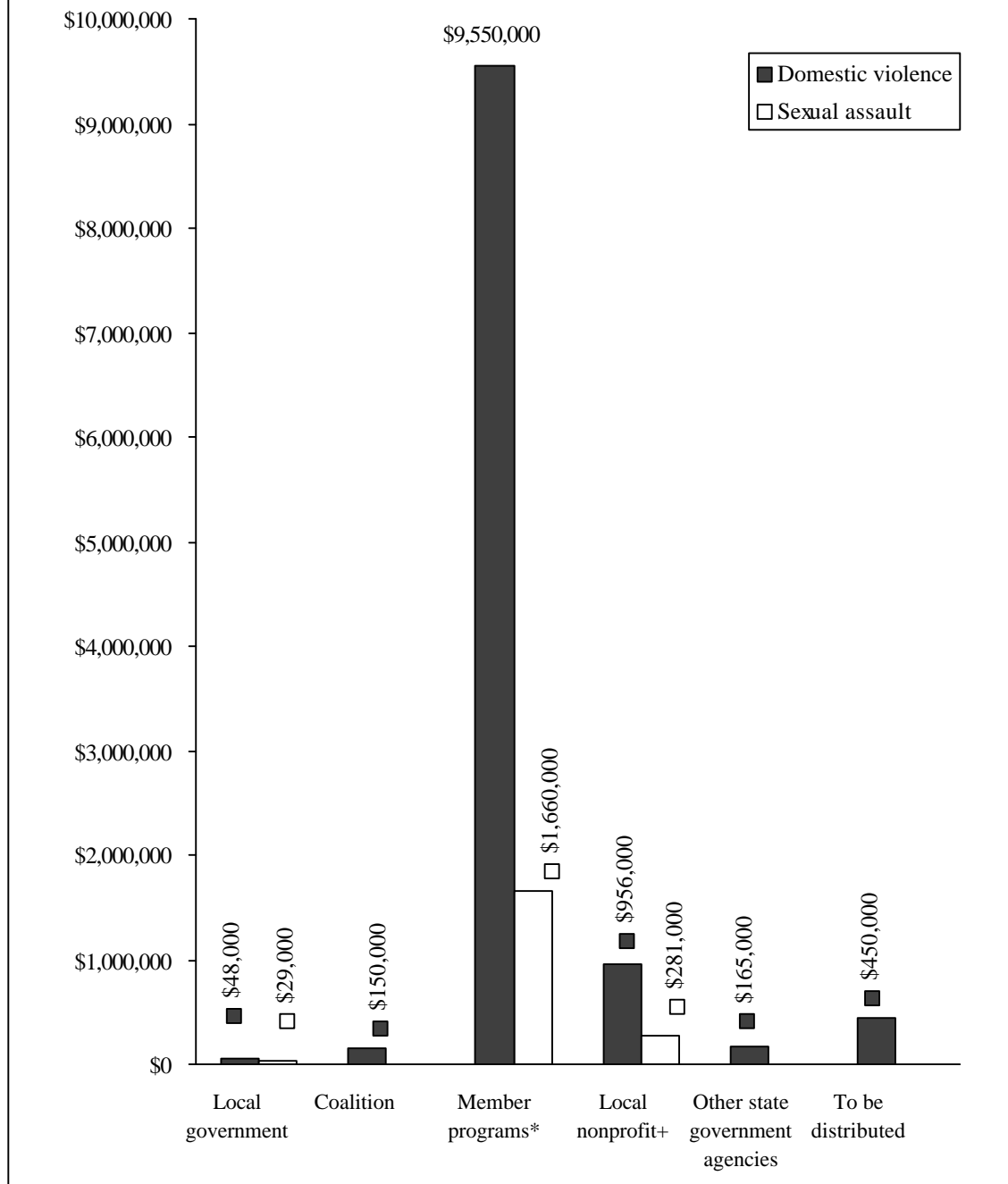
Local nonprofit programs also received sizable sums of funding although not as much as local member programs. Domestic violence money for local nonprofit agencies came from the Department of Social Services and the Office for Victim Assistance. The Office for Victim Assistance is also responsible the sexual assault money that was distributed to the local nonprofit agencies. It should be noted, however, that some Massachusetts government agencies do not differentiate between the funds distributed to local domestic violence and sexual assault member programs and the funds distributed to local nonprofit agencies. Thus, money in the category of "local nonprofit" may also apply to the category of "member programs" and vice versa

Other funding recipients were local governments, the state domestic violence coalition, and other state government agencies.

Figure 6 includes the \$450,000 retained by the Massachusetts Department of Social Services, Domestic Violence and Family Support to support, for its own domestic violence work.



**Figure 6. Direct recipients of funding for domestic violence and sexual assault services and prevention distributed through Massachusetts state agencies**



\*Included are 20 programs that are not members of a state coalition.

+May include other programs

## Local Programs and Services Funded Through State Agencies

Three of the four state agencies that provided domestic violence or sexual assault funding in fiscal year 1994-95 directly funded local domestic violence programs and local sexual assault programs. Most of these local programs are members of either the state domestic violence coalition or the state sexual assault coalition, and the services offered by these programs are reflected in exhibits 1, 2, 5, and 6.

However, 20 funded directly by state agencies are not members of the state domestic violence or sexual assault coalition. Eleven of these programs offer only domestic violence services, and 9 are dual programs that offer both domestic violence and sexual assault services. Exhibits 11 and 12 provide information about the services offered by these local, noncoalition programs.

Many of these programs identified several special populations for which specific program components have been developed. About one-quarter of the local programs have specific services for children, and several programs have developed the capabilities to better aid Spanish-speaking populations. Services for those with major mental illness or with post traumatic stress disorder are also offered by a few local programs. Other specific populations served by individual local programs are victims of hate crimes, victims of same-sex domestic violence, gays, lesbians, bisexuals, families, and immigrants and refugees.

### Exhibit 11. Number of local programs (N=20) offering various domestic violence services

<u>Number of programs</u>	<u>Service</u>
2	Independently run domestic violence hotline
1	On-site shelter for abused women and their children
17	Support group for women
11	Legal advocacy program
7	Medical advocacy program
2	Specific support program for sheltered children
10	Services for non-sheltered children
7	Education programs in elementary schools or high schools
10	Education programs in colleges or universities
17	Community education/speakers bureau
19	Training for professionals (e.g., police, court personnel, social workers)
4	Transitional/second-stage housing
5	Treatment/rehabilitation program for batterers
8	Other services ( <i>a traveling interactive art project; data collection and an evaluative survey of the police department, service providers and victims; family/sibling mediation, one-on-one counseling, and support groups for adolescents, non-English-speaking populations, and children who have witnessed domestic violence or homicide; children's mental health evaluation and mental health consultation to shelters and statewide programs; emergency room patient identification and emergency room domestic violence/sexual assault advocacy; day care, foster care, child protection services, early intervention, community outreach, translation service, and providing alarm systems</i> )



None of the 20 local, noncoalition programs stated that they offer sexual assault services only, but 9 programs are dual programs that offer both domestic violence and sexual assault services and programs. Exhibit 12 lists the various sexual assault services offered by the dual programs.

Most of the dual programs were able to estimate the percentage of services offered for domestic violence and sexual assault services. Many programs reported between 20 and 75 percent of services devoted to domestic violence and 25 to 50 for sexual assault. With a few exceptions, more services are specific to domestic violence rather than to sexual assault. Also, about half of the dual programs reported that 20 to 50 percent of their services are not specifically related to domestic violence or sexual assault.

**Exhibit 12. Number of local programs (N=9)  
offering various sexual assault services**

<b>Number of programs</b>	<b><u>Service</u></b>
1	Independently run sexual assault hotline
7	One-on-one counseling
8	Support group for adult women
3	Support group for teenage girls
3	Support group for male victims
5	Support group for adult survivors of child sexual abuse
1	Secondary support group for spouses/partners of victims
0	Secondary support group for parents of victims
3	Adult accompaniment and advocacy services
4	Child accompaniment and advocacy services
3	Legal advocacy program
3	Medical advocacy program
1	Prevention/risk reduction programs in preschool, elementary, middle, or high school
2	Education programs in colleges or universities
6	Community education/speakers bureau
8	Training for professionals (e.g., police, court personnel, social workers)
8	Technical assistance
1	Treatment/rehabilitation for sexual offenders
1	Other services ( <i>sexual assault and psychotherapy program for children</i> )

